

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Wednesday Morning, February 28, '72.

The Anti-Grant Movement.

The opposition to Grant in the Republican party has assumed formidable proportions, and if no untoward circumstances occur, and the Democracy are sensible enough to prefer throwing their votes and influence in favor of a liberal Republican ticket, instead of making a futile effort to re-instate their own party in power, there is, to any observant man, an encouraging prospect of the defeat of Grant in the fall. We of the South have so often since the war indulged eager hopes of a change in the administration of the General Government favorable to us; and have been so invariably disappointed, that we have grown exceedingly shy of cherishing such fancies. We are almost indifferent, in fact, as to the course events may take. We have experienced such a series of misfortunes, been subjected so incessantly to the power of an apparently relentless fate, been harassed, perplexed and oppressed to such an extent, without a moment's respite or a single ray of good fortune, that we have finally come to think almost that such is the nature of things, and that there is no relief for us or salvation for our country. Such misgivings are but natural. No people can continue buoyantly hopeful, after repeated and long-continued disasters.

In this anti-Grant movement, however, there seems to us rational grounds for predicting his defeat, and a reflux in the tide of oppression and humiliating wrongs that have been heaped upon the South for the last seven years. We find now arrayed against Grant as well the talent as the integrity of the political party to which he belongs. Greeley and Sumner are the architects and grand supporters of the Republican party. Without them, and with their earnest opposition joined to that of Carl Schurz, Gratz Brown, Trumbull, Chase, and the host of others who will follow their leadership, the defeat of Grant is as certain as is a wall to crumble when its foundation has been undermined. Grant is popular, beyond all question, both with the masses at the North and with the negroes at the South. By the former, he is revered and beloved as their great military chieftain in the late war; the latter regard him as the mighty Moses that has brought them up from the land of bondage. But the intelligence of the North will successfully resist, to a great extent, Grant's personal popularity, when once it is convinced that his reelection will act injuriously to the welfare of the country; and as to the negroes, while they venerate Grant, they must acknowledge, and will, that their mightiest champion at the North is Charles Sumner. He will at least divide their ballots with Grant.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.—The great hall of Cooper Institute, New York, was filled on Wednesday night, the 21st inst., in response to the committee of seventy's call for a mass meeting, and addresses were delivered by ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Horace Greeley, General Dix, and others, sustaining the new city charter as proposed by the committee. Mr. Greeley thus vigorously sustained the instrument, and especially that clause of it which confers minority representation:

"It gives men the power to govern themselves, (the new charter.) Hitherto caucuses have elected; the whole people, never. The majority should be represented by a majority, and the minority by a minority. This is the only constitutional method. I object to the old system, whereby a corrupt majority could elect whomever they saw fit. Bad men will bargain, and buy, and sell in politics, while good men will not. Under the old system lazy men, men of property, and men not of the dominant party stayed away from the polls because they could do no good. Under the new system, if everybody can't elect everybody, everybody can elect somebody."

Other speakers were equally pronounced in their views, and the meeting will probably exercise a marked influence upon legislation at Albany.

PRUSSIAN CARPET-BAGGERS IN FRANCE. Carpet-baggers appear to have a penchant for stealing the world over. A letter from Colmar, in Alsace, states that at least ten Prussian receivers of taxes have fled from that province with embezzled funds belonging to the Government. The latest instances of these defections are found in the person of the tax receiver of Colmar, who "saved himself," as the French have it, with 100,000 francs, and of the same official in Herrlisheim, who has betaken himself away with 60,000 francs. But for accidents of time and place, one might almost suppose that these unconscionable rogues were Italian office-holders.

Major A. L. Price, formerly connected with the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, died in that city, on the 26th.

FRENCH PATRIOTISM.—Whatever may be thought of the frivolities of the French, there is something inspiring in their love of country, and the manifestations of it among all classes in this dark hour of national misfortune, are especially touching. It was recently suggested, by an Alsatian woman, that the women of France should raise a contribution to pay the German indemnity and deliver the native soil from the presence of the hated conqueror. The suggestion was taken up by a Paris editor of the *Journal des Debats*, it was promptly seconded by all the papers of the city and country—and, with an enthusiasm almost unprecedented, the whole population appear to be rallying to it. The Assembly has paused with its financial schemes to await the result of this popular outburst. In every city, village and hamlet of the Kingdom committees have been organized to raise and receive contributions, and everywhere large sums have been subscribed. The *clan* is said to be irresistible. Mr. Gaillardet says in Paris, every day, there are numerous individual subscriptions of 100,000 francs. The provinces respond with equal ardor. Many touching scenes are recorded. The other day a poor peasant, near Paris, ruined by the war, came to offer what remained to him, his last cow, and begged that it might be accepted. On another day a young girl brought the fragments of finger-rings and ear-rings. "It is all I have," she said timidly, "but I will give, in addition, one hour's work every week." A distinguished lady, who was present, greatly moved at what she saw, threw in a brilliant diamond along with the fragmentary rings. "The example is too charming, I must follow it," she said. Such scenes are of daily occurrence. The theatres, work-shops, public offices, all mingle in the good work. In New York, among Frenchmen, the same enthusiasm prevails, and considerable sums are being contributed. The same spirit will be found wherever there is a native of *la belle France*.

GREELEY DECLARES HIS INDEPENDENCE.—Horace Greeley, in Thursday's *Tribune*, kicks clear out of party traces. He says national conventions or caucuses are simply voluntary assemblages of people. They have no legal authority or binding force, and pretend to none. If you choose to subscribe to the platform or vote for the candidates, or any of them, you may. If you prefer to support the candidate and spurn the platform, or to approve generally the platform avowed and not vote for the candidate, that course is open to you. The nominating convention at best puts up a guide-board, whose direction you are at perfect liberty to consult or ignore, heed or disregard. He concludes by telling the people to hear and heed all proper suggestions of candidates, and then vote exactly as their own unfettered judgment shall dictate.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S PAPER.—The celebrated French ecclesiastic, whose eloquent protests against Romish hierarchy have thundered so often from lips brave as those of Paul, the Aged, has gone to Rome and established there a tri-monthly journal called the *Esperance*. This is a bold proceeding, to go right under the old Pope's nose and write treason against his Holiness' infallibility. Between Hyacinthe in the South and Dollinger in the North, the old man's head cannot rest so easily these days of Victor Emmanuel's supremacy and Italy's freedom.

TERRIBLE SCENES NEAR DELHI.—English "Justice."—The London *Times* publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at Calcutta, dated February 3:

"Further information has been received which shows who is responsible for the Kooka executions. After the complete suppression of the mutiny, Deputy Commissioner Cowan selected fifty men to be shot. Upon the scene of execution, one broke away, ran at Mr. Cowan, and was cut down. The others were blown from guns on Deputy Commissioner Cowan's own responsibility. Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner at Umballa, executed sixteen more. The whole band, which never numbered 300, has been literally hunted down; sixty-six men and two women, terrified, half famished, and twenty-nine of them wounded, submitted in the end to four men. The whole transaction occurred within forty-eight hours, and in the neighborhood of our fine force of 15,000 men of all arms at Delhi camp. The Government has ordered an immediate inquiry. The public feeling, which at first was hesitating, is partially turning against the executions."

The Vicksburg *Herald* says Alexis missed a fine bale of cotton by not stopping at Duncansby Landing. 150 negroes had been summoned to the gin to prepare a bale for his Imperial Highness to take to St. Petersburg, but the Howard did not land, and General Wade Hampton is, therefore, one bale of cotton better off.

"The Wandering Jew," in twenty acts, is the reigning sensation at a Paris theatre. The Day of Judgment is the last tableau.

PARTY LEADERS IN ENGLAND.—It is more than probable that the future leader of the Conservative party in England will be Lord Derby, son of the fiery Earl who was once aptly characterized as the Roper of debate. There is probably no man in England who has higher claims to the consideration of the educated classes of his country, as well from the traditions of his ancient and vigorous race as from his indisputable capacity and philosophical temperament; while, next to Bright and Gladstone, he is probably the most influential man in all England, on account of his pre-eminent practicalness and common sense, which are his distinguishing characteristics. If there was any doubt as to his political status, it has been effectively settled by a late speech at Liverpool, which has not only shown that he has always been a real as well as nominal Conservative, but, in the opinion of intelligent persons, has clearly indicated who, when Mr. Disraeli, now getting in years, retires, will be the Tory chief. The New York *Times* considers this speech a very important event to his party. It is somewhat disposed to ascribe this speech to the influence of petticoat government, there being no proof of the story, except that Lord Derby has a sensible wife, which, we should suppose, might indicate good sense on his part. "Lady Derby," says the *Times*, "to whom he has not long been married, is a woman of remarkable ability and strong Conservative tendencies. Her step-son, the Marquis of Salisbury, has the subtlest intellect and most incisive tongue in the House of Lords. When Secretary of State for India, he was deemed by the permanent officers of the India Office by far the ablest administrator who had directed the affairs of that empire within their recollection, and he, too, is the Tory husband of a Tory lady, of extraordinary social and political ability—the daughter of the eminent senior wrangler, Judge Alderson, who aspires to a place in the world of London such as has not been held by any woman since the days of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. 'What our party wants is a woman,' said Disraeli to a well-known Peeress. Lady Salisbury intends to supply the vacancy."

On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone has a majority in the House of Commons so strong as to enable him to work with inferior tools, and if he had a little more tact, less imperiousness, and better control of his temper, he might lead his party clear of tory pitfalls without difficulty. It was once said of him that "he has no redeeming vices," but a saving exception must have been made in regard to his irritability. In the meantime, the Tories, so long out of place, are after him as fiercely as hungry wolves after a sleigh load of well-fed travelers in Russia. The noisy manner in which the pack has opened on the Alabama question shows what an eagerness there is among those outsiders for every chance that may offer, and if the premier fails to handle the reins skillfully, they may obtain a temporary success. It must be admitted that the premier was run very hard in the vote of censure proposed on Monday night, on account of the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to the judicial committee of the privy council, when Gladstone was only sustained by twenty-seven majority.

The majority report of the Ku Klux Committee declares that "the negro must be protected." Of course, he must be; but, inasmuch as the Government has been more than a mother to him for the last six years, and has expended tens of millions of dollars in giving him a fair start in life, we can't see what more it can do for him, unless it will build him a castle, give him a thousand armed retainers and a national bank, and make it a capital offence for a white man to go within ten miles of him.

Another casualty occurred in our town on Wednesday evening last, the 21st instant. It seems that two boys, Andrew Johnson, son of Henry Johnson, and Preston McKinney, both colored, in some way got hold of an old pistol on the premises, and were carelessly handling the same, when Preston, not knowing it was loaded, unfortunately discharged it, the load entering Andrew's mouth, killing him instantly.

[Winnsboro News.]

A very simple device has been suggested by French ingenuity for perpetuating the ill feeling which is one of the legacies of war. It is proposed that all documents connected with new taxes shall be endorsed with the words "Expenses of the war against Prussia, 1870-1871," and it is said that the Assembly approves the suggestion.

A Danbury Mantalini, who played suicide with laudanum, &c., to test the affection of his spouse, was quietly re-assuited by the lady's running a cambric needle into one of his lower limbs.

The stable of Capt. John Westfield, of Greenfield, was destroyed by fire, on Monday night.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 M., President Ransom in the Chair.

The following bills were passed: To incorporate the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, of Kingstree; to incorporate the Provident Land and Real Estate Company, of Charleston; to charter the Walthalla Female College; to relieve the State of South Carolina of all liability for its guaranty of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, by providing for the securing and destruction of the same.

The Governor sent to the Senate, with his approval, the following Acts: To charter the ferry over the Combahee River known as the Combahee Ferry; to provide for the speedy apportionment of State appropriations made for the support and maintenance of free common schools; to change the name of William Nathaniel Martin, and to make him one of the legal heirs of his father; to incorporate the Springfield Baptist Church, of the town of Greenville; to amend an Act entitled "An Act to charter the Yemassee and Millen Railroad Company;" to authorize the County Commissioners of Barnwell County to establish a public road from Binaker's Bridge, via the town of Graham and Hone Ford, across the Big Saltketchie Swamp, in the vicinity of Rush's Mill, to intersect the Buford Bridge and Barnwell Road at that point; to authorize aliens to hold property; to revive and renew the charter and corporate privileges of the Trustees of the Bennettville Academical Society; to require the County Commissioners to remove imbeciles from the Lunatic Asylum to their respective County Poor Houses; to revive, amend and extend the charter of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Smyrna, in Newberry County; to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Columbia, Walterboro and Yemassee Railroad Company;" to regulate pilotage at the ports of Charleston, Beaufort and Georgetown; joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to purchase a set of fire and burglar proof doors for the vault in his office.

The Clerk of the Senate was authorized to draw a pay certificate for \$5,000 on account of printing during the present session.

The Senate concurred in the amendment to the concurrent resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 7th of March.

At 3 P. M., the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 M., Speaker Moses in the Chair.

Mr. Simons introduced a bill to renew the charter of the "Darekh Ameth," or Path of Duty Society of Columbia. Also, concurrent resolution, recommending the removal of the political disabilities of James D. Tradewell, Esq., by the United States Congress.

Mr. S. J. Lee—Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of a suitable building in the town of Hamburg for the use of the Ninth Regiment State National Guards.

The Governor returned to the House, with his approval, the following Acts: To amend an Act to incorporate the town of Cokesbury; to incorporate the Brotherly Association of Charleston; to change the names of Lee Abrams, John Abrams, Dunklin Abrams and Mary Abrams, to Lee Ferguson, John Ferguson, Dunklin Ferguson and Mary Ferguson, respectively, and to permit Chas. M. Ferguson to adopt them and make them his lawful heirs.

Sundry bills were taken up from the calendar, read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A concurrent resolution from the Senate, to adjourn *sine die* on the 29th instant, was amended by the insertion of March 7. Adopted and returned to the Senate.

The following bills were read the third time and passed: To amend sundry sections of the code of procedure relating to the County Courts; to charter the Spartanburg and Port Royal Railroad Company; to incorporate the Florence, Bennettsville and Fayetteville Railroad Company; to incorporate the Reedy River Baptist Church, of Greenville County; to incorporate the Deutscher Bunderlicher Bund, of the city of Charleston; to amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of Trial Justices;" to amend an Act entitled "An Act to extend the limits of the town of Camden."

At 3 P. M., the House took a recess until 7 P. M.

THE LONGEST SPEECH EVER MADE IN THE WORLD.—The opening argument of the Attorney-General of England, Sir John D. Coleridge, who appears for the defence in the celebrated Tichborne case, has proved, perhaps, the very longest speech ever heard of. It was begun on the 14th of January, and at our last accounts it had not been concluded. However, ten days after he began, neither judge nor jury showed any wish to have the distinguished advocate stop speaking. Before proceeding on that day, he remarked that certain ingenious persons who were ignorant of the facts had criticised him for not restricting himself to a day and a half. But it was necessary, inasmuch as the jury were now to hear for the first time a connected account of the case from its outset, that he should still detain them. This, however, he would not do one moment longer than was absolutely necessary. Both the Lord Chief Justice and the jury at once expressed the opinion that the Attorney-General had not wasted a single moment since he began to speak.

Another destructive fire occurred in Savannah on Saturday last—the saw mill of the Messrs. Bradley & Son was entirely destroyed, together with the valuable machinery which it contained. The loss is very heavy.

An almost infallible recipe for removing stains from character—Get rich.

Excessive Taxation Caused by Excessive Assessment, as Compared with New York and Other States.

We notice that "Citizen," in the *Union* of this morning, received a despatch from a large property-holder in New York city, yesterday, stating that the "aggregate taxation in New York city is \$2.17 on \$100, counting everything." "Citizen" will do the State a favor if he will go farther, and show the fact that this same property is assessed at only one-third its value. Now, divide 2.17 by 3 and we have 7 mills, and thus showing that New York city property, assessed at its full value, only pays a tax of seven mills, and in the country of New York State much less.

Next take the country of New York State. The writer has just received a letter from a gentleman owning large real estate in New York State, as follows: "I have some property in Queen County, just out of the corporate limits of Brooklyn. Lots that I have sold for from \$250 to \$500 each are assessed at \$100, and I pay a tax of about \$2 each; and houses there that rent for \$150 to \$200 pay a tax of from \$6 to \$9. All property in New York State is assessed at one-third its real value." So we see, then, that our taxes are already much higher in South Carolina now than in New York State, even counting ours at ten mills. A levy of seven mills, including school, State and County, will be as high as taxes are in New York city. We observe that one of our tax-payers—a late citizen of Ohio—has received the annual report from the auditor of that State, from which extracts will soon appear in the city papers, showing conclusively that Ohio don't pay over eight mills on the dollar on her property, assessed at one-half its value, or four mills on the dollar, as property is assessed in South Carolina. We are glad to see this movement on foot.

Let a ring be formed at each Court House, consisting of tax payers, white and colored, for the purpose of procuring from each State in the Union the actual assessments and tax paid. We hope our legislators of the House of Representatives (we learn the Senate is in favor of a tax of not over eight or ten mills) will consider well this subject and not allow a tax greater than this year—five mills for State and three for County. We appeal to you to protect the farming interests of the State. Remember, your constituents expect you to protect their interests, and not to build up Kimpton and his friends, who live away in a distant State and whose property and interests are there. In a few days you will return to your homes in the country, when plowing and sowing will soon begin, and where you expect to sow and reap and educate your families. Therefore, we appeal to you to see to it that Kimpton and his friends are not allowed to carry out their plan of burdensome taxation. Don't allow the tax levy to go beyond eight mills, and you will return to your homes with light hearts.

TAX-PAYER.

To the Public.

MR. EDITOR: During the discussion at the meeting of the Board of Trade, on the 23d instant, upon the propriety of erecting a dam across the Congaree River, by the Columbia Water Power Company, the agent, S. A. Pearce, said he could not understand my opposition to the measure. I told him frankly that it was because he had offered me a bribe. This he denied.

I now affirm that he did, in November, 1870, offer me a share in the canal, if I would promise him my support to carry through the Legislature the proposed alteration in the contract, by which he will be allowed to put a dam across the Congaree River, opposite the penitentiary, and thereby destroy the valuable quarry and water power belonging to the State.

CARLOS J. STOLBRAND.
COLUMBIA, S. C., February 27, 1872.

THE HALIFAX CHRONICLE REITERATES ITS STORY OF THE SECRET TREATY.—The Halifax *Chronicle*, in reply to an editorial in the Toronto *Globe*, ridiculing the story of the secret treaty, re-asserts its authenticity, and says it is credibly informed that it was signed after the conclusion of the Washington negotiations, by Lord De Grey, for the British Government, and Sir John A. Macdonald, as Premier of Canada, on the part of the Governor-General. The chief points had been agreed upon between the two Governments some years previously, and so far as Great Britain was concerned, it had then been definitely settled as the basis of her future colonial policy. When Lord Bury long since published his draft of the treaty, it was not deemed advisable to reduce the understanding to the shape of a formal compact, until the apparently satisfactory conclusion of the Alabama difficulty by the Washington treaty had, as was thought, finally relieved England from danger and further entanglements on this continent. The *Chronicle* says that only Lord Lisgar, Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier are cognizant of the treaty, and mentions some circumstances which indicate the fact of its existence.

DIED FROM THEIR INJURIES.—Mr. Wm. Forbes, an employee of the South Carolina Railroad, who was mangled between two cars, died on the 26th. Mr. Obeliah Rooney, while attempting to cross the track of the Georgia Railroad, on the 26th, was run over by the locomotive, from the effects of which he died the same night. Both these accidents occurred in Augusta.

In one day recently, it is said, over 2,700 rabbits were killed in Rutherford County, N. C. That was making the fur fly.

Local Items.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens at 3.00 P. M.; closes 7.15 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.00 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 6.30 A. M.; closes 6.00 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western mail opens 9.00 A. M.; closes 1.30 P. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the *PHOENIX* is five cents.

We regret to learn that Capt. J. G. Rabb, a native and an old resident of Fairfield, but who had recently removed to Due West, Abbeville County, died suddenly, on Sunday night last, of heart disease. He was a good citizen, a thorough agriculturist and the father of a large family. He has been a successful exhibitor at our State Fairs for a number of years. He leaves many friends and relatives to mourn his death.

The weather has been so mild for several days, that peach trees are beginning to put forth buds.

A joint resolution was adopted by the Legislature, yesterday, to adjourn *sine die*, on Thursday, March 7.

Some of the youngsters who are addicted to fast riding in the streets need looking after by the police. Yesterday afternoon, a lad on a sorrel horse appeared desirous of creating an excitement among the numerous teams on Sumter street, by whipping his animal and causing him to travel at a furious gait.

Mr. A. Stork is in receipt of another supply of those large and particularly fine Florida oysters.

THE LEE MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.—We received a call yesterday from Mr. R. F. Stokes, who is an agent of the Lee Monumental Association. Mr. Stokes is engaged in selling portraits of our illustrious chieftains, Lee and Jackson, to further the patriotic objects of the Association. The Southern people should not and do not need any urgent appeal to induce them to assist, to such an extent as their means may justify, the laudable work of erecting a monument, as a testimonial of our love and admiration for our noble Lee. We commend Mr. Stokes and his cause to the favor of our readers.

DeCastro.—DeCastro gave the first of his series of entertainments last evening, in Irwin's Hall. There was a full attendance, and this wonderful magician kept them for two hours alternately filled with laughter and wonder. He displayed amazing dexterity in his feats of legerdemain, among which may be mentioned his watch and card puzzle, and the dancing skeleton. His ventriloquial powers are of the highest order; the interview with Master Johnnie being especially ludicrous and astonishing. The aerial suspension was performed precisely as represented in the handbills. Madam DeCastro, a beautiful woman, first subjected to mesmeric influences, was then suspended, to all appearances at least, in mid-air, her elbow only resting on a slender pole. A number of really valuable prizes were distributed. Senator Leslie drew a codfish and Gen. Stolbrand a carpet-bag.

There will be a performance every night this week, with a change of programme.

PHOENIXANA.—The Boston *Post* thinks a carpet-bagger is like a church bell; because the latter "peals from the steeple," and the former "doesn't." Good at keeping Lent—Books. A leading article—A locomotive. Relative beauty—A pretty consin. The winter of Adam's discontent came directly after his fall.

How the worst of men can make home happy—by keeping away from it.

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

In fashionable circles, a sociable is now called daughteracutural.

A sermon in four words on the vanity of worldly possessions—"Shrouds have no pockets."

Laughter is a good tonic. Foul air benumbs the mind. Wasting time—Hugging the girls.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. C. Minnot—Public Notice. Wells & Caldwell—Fertilizers. Meeting Richmond Lodge. I. Sulzbacher—Darekh Ameth. W. J. Etter—For Sale.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, February 27.—Central Hotel—T. M. Wilkes, Anderson; J. P. Miller, S. C.; A. Miles, Marion; J. K. Davis, Monticello; J. P. Latimer, A. J. Joseph, W. C. Merdith, Greenville; G. W. Gibson, Fairfield; G. W. Davall, Chesterfield; Mrs. Anderson, Spartanburg; Misses Blunt, Miss Epkes, Virginia; J. McGill, Monticello; J. N. Taliaferro, Augusta; G. F. Davidson, N. C.; J. Thomas and son, Santee; W. Savage, Union; W. H. McClesky, G. C. R. R.; C. B. Douglass, Alston.

Nickerson House.—W. Johnston, T. B. Turner, Baltimore, Charlotte; F. M. Elliott, K. O. Norris, Baltimore; F. W. Allen, Gay, G. T. Parker, N. Y.; F. D. Bush, Greenville; E. O. Ely, Charleston; J. Bates, Lenoirville; J. R. Chatham, Hecan.